#### MAY BE REORGANIZED

Future of the Bankrupt Atchison & Santa Fe Railway System.

Indebtedness to Be Scaled Down So Earnings Will Pay Fair Interest -Rates Will Not Be Disturbed.

The Santa Fe road will not disturb any of the freight and passenger associations of which it is a member. D. B. Robinson, the general agent under the receivers, said yesterday: "We are going right along as we always have done. We will withdraw from no associations without good and sufficient cause, and intend to preserve all conditions as far as we possibly can as they existed prior to the appointment of the receivers. We will engage in no fight unless it is absolutely necessary, and unless we can arrive at the result in no other way. We will not fight or make any diffi-

culty unless it is forced upon us." The work of the receivers will be to make all the necessary repairs and improvements, and to operate the road according to local needs and patronage. In this way the fixed tharges, outside of interest on bonded indebtedness and dividends on stock, will be as certained, which will be reported to the court, and the bonded indebtedness will then be scaled down to such a figure that the earnings will pay a reasonable interest upon it. Upon this basis the road will be reorganized and a new beginning made How long the receivership will last is not known. The creditors of the company may get together and agree upon a basis of reorganization, or it may require the usual grind in the courts. The appointments of the special masters in chancery have already been made, that the work may be begun at once. Chancellor Johnson's jurisdiction will include the entire system, except the St. Louis & San Francisco division. Chancellor Reynolds will take of the St. Louis & San Francisco road. The reason of this division of work is that the St. Louis & San Francisco may be operated independently of the parent system, the Santa Fe's only interest in it being that of a stockholder. All other lines and branches of the system are Santa Fe property. It is believed that the salaries allowed the receivers will be less than \$25,000 a year each. The duties of Mr. Robinson as general agent will be about the same as they were under President Reinhart's management. Then he was first vice president and agent of the president, with headquarters at Chicago. Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney Soper, of Topeka, has been appointed general attorney of the Santa Fe for

the Indian Territory and outside of Okla-Yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, at New York, Justice Brown appointed Joseph W. Reinhart, John J. Mo Cook and J. C. Wilson, auxiliary receivers for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company. The same men have been appointed to the same position by the courts of several States. They will give bonds of \$10,000 each.

Railway Receiverships.

The Santa Fe receivership and the railroad situation generally was the leading theme of conversation yesterday in railway and business circles and with attorneys. The fact that 42,541 miles of railway is in the hands of receivers was thought to be really alarming. A Journal reporter yesterday conversed with several railway men and attorneys as regards the situation and the prospects of more lines going into the hands of receivers. The general opinion is that the list was about exhausted. Only one Indiana road is now in the hands of a receiver—the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western. The Monon and the Lake Erie & Western are owned by a strong syndicate, which can carry them through any financial crisis they are likely to encounter. The Big Four covers a good deal of territory and has been in close quarters, but is in every respect a valuable property. In speaking of its financial standing last week, President Ingalls said that last summer he was somewhat disturbed over the future of the road, but it now stood on an excellent financial basis, and if every road in the country should go into bankruptcy the Big Four would be the last. The Pennsylvania ines are no doubt solid, and the same is true of the Vandalia. In the case of the Big Four and the Pennsylvania the cutting down of expenses was commenced none too soon to enable the managements to keep out of financial trouble,

The Erie is now in the hands of a receiver. The Vanderbilt lines are on a solid basis, as is the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio; recent acquisitions have greatly strengthened the property, and its securities are held by strong parties. Of the Southern roads the Richmond & Danville system, the East Ten-nessee, Virginia & Georgia and the Queen & Crescent are now in the hands of receivers. The Louisville & Nashville is the other more important system of the Southern lines, and it is thought will weather the storm, having in the last few months done much to relieve itself of troublesome indebtedness. Were the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & Iron Mountain to drop into the hands of receivers, and the Mobile & Ohio, it would not be a surprise, yet if the Gould party and its friends choose to keep the first-named roads out of receivers' hands they are amply able to do so, but the bonded indebtedness of these roads is such that a reclevership might lead to cutting the debt in two by a scaling-down process. The Northwestern lines, the Wisconsin Central excepted, are thought to be in strong position financially, the Chicago Northwestern ranking as the strongest of the three; the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul next, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy third. The ranking of these roads are placed in the order in which the securities and stock now stand. New England has two weak roads, yet it is thought they will come through without receivers unless the present depressed times continue longer than it is reasonable to expect, New York and New England stock is tumbling.

All transcontinental lines, except two, are in the hands of receivers, namely, the Southern Pacific and the Great Northern. The Southern Pacific is in strong position financially and is likely to profit through the receiverships of the competing lines, the Northern Pacific and the Santa Fe. well-informed gentleman said: "I look for a few small roads to drop into the hands of receivers in the next few months, but I think the list of large systems is about exhausted, as most of the managements have gotten expenses down so that, while large decreases in gross earnings are shown from week to week, net earnings are, in some cases, exceeding those of last year at the corresponding period, and in but few cases showing any marked falling

Built for the People. There is a peculiar railroad trouble Gray county, Kansas. J. A. Soule, of Rochester, N. Y., a patent medicine dealer, during the booms in western Kansas, built, equipped and fully paid for, at his own expense, without bonds, a railroad twentyeight miles long, from Dodge City to Montezuma. The road was operated till a few months ago. Recently Soule sold the bridges, rails, ties, etc., to Chicago con-tractors who are building a Texas road. The purchasers proceeded to take up the iron and other material. The Railroad Commissioners said yesterday that Judge Abbott has enjoined the contractors from

## DR. SCHENCK'S

Mandrake Pills have a value as a household remedy far beyond the power of language to de scribe. The family can hardly be true to itself hat does not keep them on hand for use in emer

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Is the only vegetable substitute for that danger ous mineral, MERCURY, and while its action as a curative is fully equal, it possesses none of the

In Constipation, Mandrake acts upon the bow els without disposing them to subsequent Cos-

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For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 ets. per box; 3 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. SCHENCK AFON Philadelphia.

disturbing the track, on application of cit-izens of Gray county, who claim that the road was built for public use.

Eastbound Shipments from Chicago. East-bound shipments from Chicago, last week, amounted to 77,019 tons, against 80,-661 tons for the previous week and 68,861 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The roads carried tonnage as follows: Michigan Central, 13,396; Wabash, 4,079; Lake Shore, 12,182; Fort Wayne, 13,175; Panhandle, 8,579; Baltimore & Ohio, 2,886; Grand Trunk, 7,597; Nickel-plate, 5,499; Chicago & Erie, 7,989; Big Four, 2,637. Shipments were made up of the following articles: Flour, 9,197 tons; grain and mill stuffs, 40,300; provisions, lard, etc., 10,741; dressed beef. 9,-504; flaxseed, 1,564; butter, 961; hides, 1,649; lumber, 2,125; miscellaneous, 887.

Reducing Its Working Forces. It is authoritatively announced that another heavy reduction in the working force of the Pennsylvania railroad will be made Jan. 1. The discharges will extend over the line between New York and Pittsburg, but

further West. They will include the clerical forces also, which it was thought would not be touched. A number of em-ployes about the Union Station and yards at Pittsburg, have received notice of dismissal and others are to follow before

the new year. Personal, Local and General Notes. The mother of Albert S. White, general freight agent of the Big Four, died yes-

Belt road engines last week handled 835 carloads of stock, and 15,428 cars were transferred over the road. The Central Road of Georgia has discharged six passenger conductors because their services were unsatisfactory. C. W. Fairbanks, general solicitor of the

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, left yesterday for New York to be absent ten days. George Lowe, chief clerk in the office of J. E. Cavenaugh, car-service superintendent of the Big Four, will retire on Jan. 1. William B. Thompson, who built the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, now part of the Michigan Central system, died at his home last week.

In November there arrived and departed at the Union Station 3,562 trains, handling 21,372 coaches, against 3,523 trains in November, 1892, handling 19,404 coaches.

George Sipp, car service superintendent of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and B. F. Sipp, superintendent of the Whitewater road, are spending a day or two with friends in the The English locomotive, James Tollman, which was exhibited at the world's fair, is

to be put in service on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, hauling passenger The Wabash directors, at their meeting in New York on Saturday, resolved to pass the dividend on the debenture bonds Jan. 1, on account of the costly disaster to the

road during the world's fair.

It has been practically settled that the conductors and entire passenger crews on the Chicago division of the Big Four will, early next month, commence running through between Cincinnati and Chicago. Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Passenger Association, has decided that short line round trip tourist tickets from Kansas City to Florida points cannot be applied to Cincinnati. They must apply by the direct

routes only. J. N. Weaver, who was appointed assistant general superintendent of the Lehigh Valley, with headquarters at Sayre, now that the strike is over, returns to the position of master mechanic of the company's principal shops.

Yesterday the Great Northern inaugurated regular passenger service on its new extension of twenty-seven and one-half miles between Butte and Anaconda, Mont. and trains will be hereafter run through from St. Paul without change.

J. B. Harter, superintendent of the Chicago & Southeastern, is in the city with his family. He says the road is now paying expenses, as, when it is doing but little it trims its expenses accordingly; or, in other words, no business, no expenses. Arthur B. Underhill, superintendent of motive power of the Boston & Albany, will retire from that position Jan. 1, on account of poor health. Mr. Underhill was the first

boilers which would carry 160 pounds of The trunk lines, in the year, end-Nov. 30, delivered to their connections west of their respective terminals 1,459,912 tons of freight, against 1,554,530 tons in the corresponding twelve months ending Nov. 30, 1892; decrease this

master mechanic to build a locomotive with

year, 94,618 tons. The Chesapeake & Ohio has in the last four days delivered 625 carloads of freight at Newport News. Of the number 350 were loaded with grain, 100 with flour, 25 with live stock and the other 125 with miscelaneous freights, such as hides, provisions

The entire F. F. V. vestibule equipment run on Trains 3 and 4 over the Chesapeake & Ohio is undergoing thorough repairs, and will come out of the shops practically new. It requires four trains for this line between Cincinnati and New York via Washington, D. C.

and hardwood lumber.

Receiver Trumbull, of the Denver & Gulf road, has appointed A. D. Parker auditor of the road under his control. Mr. Parker is at present chief clerk in the auditor's office of the Rio Grande road. It is understood Frank Semple will be appointed general passenger agent of the Gulf.

The magnitude of the private car abuse, says the Railroad Gazette, is forcibly shown in the published statement of the Interstate-commerce Commission, showing that the mileage paid on such cars amounted to \$30,000,000 a year. Private cars pay one cent per mile hauled over foreign roads. The loaded car movement on the Big Four proper for the week ending Sunday, Dec. 24, was 28,321; last year, 25,434; increase this year, 2,887 cars. On the P. & E., for the same dates, the movement was 4,152 for this year and 3,905 cars last year; increase, 247, making total increase on the system

3,134 cars. Monday Engine 202 on the Cincinnati. Hamilton & Dayton brought a theatrical company from Hamilton to Indianapolis, hauling two cars, in 114 minutes—distance 100 miles. J. Corcoran was engineer. Superintendent Galloway says this was the fastest time ever made between Hamilton

and Indianapolis. Representatives of the Erie at this point have been notified that freight rates, eastbound, will, on Jan. 1, be advanced to a tariff based on 25 cents from Chicago to New York. Indications yesterday were that the roads were now in earnest in the matter, and would for a time at least live up to their agreement.

Calls have been issued for the regular meeting of the Eastern committee of the Western Passenger Association at Chicago on Jan. 2 and of the general association on Jan. 3. The most important matter to be brought before the meeting of the general association is the request of California lines that second-class rates from California to Missouri river points be changed from \$40 to \$35. The Eastern committee will take up routine matters only.

Charles Lewis, president of the Wagner Car-door Company, has written recently to several of the leading car works regarding using the door, and while his answers are very satisfactory, every letter shows de-pressed times with car builders. One writes that their works are shut down and no prospects for early contracts; another writes that in the long series of years their works have been in operation the company has never been so near out of orders, with no prospect of an early improvement. The general manager of one of the leading car works, a few days ago, said to a Journal reporter that the company took three hundred cars to build at a loss of \$15 per car, in order to keep their men at work that they might take care of their families.

The Vandalia seems to have withstood the financial stringency thus far without suf-fering seriously. There has been no reduc-tion in pay of its employes or in hours of work or dismissal of men more than is ordinarily made in the winter months. In speaking of this a Big Four official said yesterday: "Our road would be in the same situation were all divisions like the Chicago division in the matter of earnings." The Vandalia proper has been carrying nearly as many passengers and as large a tonnage this year as in 1892. At Indian-apolis General Agent Rodney states that ere has not been a month this year thus r that the receipts were not in excess of of the corresponding months of 1892.

and December, he was confident, would not be an exception. It is stated on what seems good authority that Henry S. Ives has arranged to build a connecting line of road between Columis and Washington Courthouse, O., or nfield, Fayette county. This will join the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad, possession of which Mr. Ives acquired some time ago, to the Ohio Southern railroad, of which he has practical control. This will give Mr. Ives a through line from the Jackon county coal fields to the great lakes, From Washington Courthouse or Greenfield another connecting line of between fifteen and twenty-five miles in length will also e built by Mr. Ives so as to tap the Cinlanati, Portsmouth & Virginia road at Hillsboro, Highland county. This will give the "Napoleon of finance" a through line from Cleveland to Cincinnati. This rumor ecounts for Mr. Ives's anxiety to secure the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, a raffroad which never has been profitable and the purchase of which, by so shrewd a financier as Ives, caused much curious specula-

Expert watch repairing at Marcy's, 38 West Washington street.

TIS A NEW QUESTION

Mrs. Mary Klein's Suit Against a Building Association.

Logansport Gas Case-Tax Cases Decided and Appealed-Miscellany of the Courts.

A case was filed in the Superior Court, yesterday, which will bring up a point of law which has probably never yet been before the courts. Mary Klein alleges that she at one time owned a certain piece of real estate in this city, and that the Fraternal Building and Loan Association represented to her that if she would become a shareholder in the institution, and build a house on her lot to cost not less than \$1,600, they would lend her that amount of money. Believing these representations to have been made in earnest she became a member of the association, holding twenty shares of stock in class B. The association she alleges, has failed to keep its agreement and, in consequence, she has been involved in expensive litigation in her efforts to preserve her title to the property. She now seeks to recover \$1,700 damages from

Logansport Gas Case. The Logansport Natural Gas Company filed a brief with the Supreme Court Clerk, yesterday, in its controversy with the city of Logansport. The city is trying to restrain the gas company from raising the price of natural gas. The company asserts that the city government has no power to regulate the rates it shall charge for gas. It is contended that, in making

the schedule, the price has been lowered

and that the city attempts to take the con-trol of the business out of the hands of the

Tax Cases Appealed. The injunction of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the auditors and treasurers of the counties in which they have property, to enjoin them from collecting the taxes of 1893, as assessed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners, came up in the Circuit Court, yesterday, and, on demurrer, went to the Supreme Court. Judge Brown sustained the demurrer of the defendants and the plaintiff ap-

pealed to the Supreme Court. Suit for Damages. Yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court the trial of the damage suit of Frank McCoy against George H. Ennis and Ben Thornton for \$2,000 was begun before a jury. The suit is the result of the arrest of McCoy last spring, charged with the larceny of \$10.25 from Ennis. The grand jury did not find an indictment against him on account of the lack of evidence, and then Ennis began his suit to recover \$2,000

Suit for Divorce. In the Superior Court John Wertz yesterday begun suit for divorce from Anna Wertz. They were married April 2, 1890. He charges that she sold all their household goods and pocketed the money, and then abandoned him until Oct. 29, 1892. also says that for quite a while before abandonment she treated him cruelly, at times refusing to cook his meals.

damages.

Bound Over to Court. Perry Carruthers and William Dickerson, both residing near Broad Ripple, were bound over to the grand jury, by Justice Culbertson, yesterday, and, in default of bond, were sent to fail. They are accused of aiding in the concealment of stolen

> THE COURT RECORD. Circuit Court.

Edgar A. Brown, Judge. The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Thomas Taggart et al.; injunction. Demurrer to complaint sustained. Appealed to the Supreme Court. David McCormick vs. Willie Rennecke; Judgment in favor of plaintiff. Frank McCoy vs. George H. Ennis et al.;

imprisonment. On trial by jury. New Suits Filed. William A. Lancaster vs. George B. Yancy et al.; note. Demand, \$240. Superior George Maginnis vs. Emma Doebber: foreclosue of mechanic's lien. \$100. Superior Court, Room 2. Peter Davis vs. Lucy Davis; divorce, Abandonment, Superior Court, Room 1. Mary Kirk vs. Fraternity Building and Loan Association; damages. Demand, \$2,-500. Superior Court, Room 1

John Mertz vs. Anna Mertz; divorce, Superior Court, Room 2. WEST TOWN BOARD.

The Trustees Face a Couple of Long Bills-Routine Work.

It was a slow and lengthened meeting that was held by the board of trustees of West Indianapolis last night. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting took up over one-half of the time. Last night was the appointed time when remonstrances were to be heard on the improvement of Harding street, from Morris to the Belt railroad. There were none, but her short stay. Mrs. Bingham, Miss Emily Upfold and Mrs. George Bingham assisted Trustee Pierson said that as to the part of the improvement from the Belt railroad to Bingham and Miss Adelaide Rogers disthe Vandalia railroad he knew that several specifications had been violated, mostly as to the dimensions of the culverts. However, this matter will be called up at the next meeting. Civil Engineer Fatout presented a lengthy bill against the town. In all there were about fifty items, running from \$1.50 up to \$15. The total amount was \$366.20. The board will meet Friday night to go over this bill. The Indianapolis Light and Power Company presented their bill of \$3\$2.50 for the month of December. Before its allowance any complaints against the efficiency of the lights were called for, but there were none. The light company takes special pride in the fact that the West Indianapolis system is better equipped and gives more satisfaction than any other portion of its system. No complaints being forthcoming, the board took under advisement the cutting of the interest on the warrants down from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. This would not go with the company, and the bill was paid with a warrant due July 15, 1894. Marshal Maholm reported that a portion of a sidewalk on Williams street, "on the hill," had been considerably damaged by the caving in of land on an adjacent cellar. John Cregg last spring leased land from the Miami Powder Company, on Williams street, and declared his intention of building a fine hotel thereon. Up to a recent date nothing but the founda-tion had been laid. The land caved in on the cellar a few days ago and, destroying the cellar, gave Trustee Pierson a chance to do something for his constituents. The parties in fault were notified and the damage will be remedied.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

Englishmen Will Not Submit to Imposition, but Fight for Their Rights. Richard Harding Davis, in Harper's Weekly. This is a true story, and one that is intended to illustrate a characteristic of the English people. It shows, I think, to what lengths an Englishman will go to gain his rights when an American would say, "Oh, what is the use?" or, "Never mind." One of the reasons England is such a comfortable place in which to live is due to the fact that the English people have this peculiar habit of fighting for their rights, by letters to the Times, or by taking the numbers of cabmen and policemen and appearing against them in the morning, or by sending war ships into strange harbors where the window-panes of some English merchants have been smashed. If there were elevated roads in London, the clerk who lives in Kensington would not hang and swing from a strap on his way to and from the city. He would see that he was given the seat for which he had paid. The American is too busy and too good-natured to fight for his rights, so he continues to stand from Rector street to Harlem, and to walk over unclean streets, and sees the beautiful green park at the Bettery taken from him and turned into a railroad terminus. He will learn, in time, that the reason the Englishman has better roads and better streets and better protection for his life and propis because he "makes a kick about and protests and growls, and is generally disagreeable until he gets what he wants. Good nature is not always a virtue, and sometimes the easy-going person is very selfish one, too. Equally strong with his desire to have his rights is the En-

glishman's deference for the rights of oth-

the English law, which makes those rights gcod. There was a young woman in England who told me that she and seven or eight other young men had tramped in single file through a gentleman's dining room one evening while he and his guests were at dinner in order to establish a right of way. The Englishman had built his house on a meadow directly across a pathway that had been used for centuries, and once a year the young people of the neigh-borhood estates marched across his lawn, and up his stairs, and through his house, in order that he should remember that the right of way still existed. She was an exceedingly shy and well-bred young person, and of a family quite as old as the right of way, but it apparently did not strike her that she was rude in tramping through a stranger's house, or, indeed, that she was doing anything but a public duty. And the interesting point of the story to me was that the English householder, instead of getting a Winchester and driving the young trespassers off of his lawn, should have had so full an appreciation of their right to question his right that he simply bit his lips and went to law about it. There was an Irishman in the same coun-

ty who lived in a small cottage on an estate, and who was in the habit of crossing from it to another through the gateway of a very distinguished and noble gentleman. He had done this for twenty years, and when the noble gentleman came into some more money and hung two fine iron gates between the posts, the Irish laborer took a crowbar and broke the hinges on which they hung, and tramped over them on his way. He was put in jail for this for a month, at the end of which time he went after his crowbar and tore the gates down again. When he had been in jail five times clared a just one, and the gates came down forever. The Englishman will go further than this—he will not only fight for his rights, but he will fight for some other man's rights; he will go out of his road to tramp through a gentleman's property, simply because the people in the neighborhood are disputing for right of way with him. heard of three young barristers when I was London, who went on a walking tour, and who laid out their route entirely with the purpose in view of taking in all the disputed rights of way in the counties through they passed, and who cheerfully sacrificed themselves for the good of others by forcing their way into houses and across private grounds and by tearing down hedges.

#### PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Miss Mary Menzies will come to-morrow to visit friends for a short time. John E. Bradshaw has left this city for New York city for permanent residence. Mrs. C. C. Kirkpatrick, of Springfield, O., is visiting Mrs. S. H. Spotts, on North State street.

Mrs. Siegmar Muehl and daughter Anita are spending the holidays with relatives in Covington, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Applegate, Mrs. E.

F. Cost and son left, yesterday, for an extended Southern trip. Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Ballenger, of Richmond, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Ed Hoshour, of No. 568 Broadway.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Dickey have gone to Peru to attend the funeral of Mrs. Dick-ey's brother, Isaac H. Cochran. Miss Adelaide Rogers will entertain an informal company, Saturday, for a few of Miss Emily S. Bingham's friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Ovid Butler Jameson have taken the residence, No. 515 North Pennsylvania street, and will take possession at Mr. and Mrs. John M. Shaw will entertain a few musical friends, informally,

Friday evening, at their home on Park

Miss Sarah Hornby, of Boston, who ha been spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McLean, at the Denison, will return home to-morrow. Miss Sadie Walker is home from Cleve-

land to spend a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Walker, on North Tennessee street, and will take part in the concert to be given at Meridian-street Church this evening. Mr. Walter Bradshaw, who has been in

this city for a number of weeks, has returned to Helena, Mont., and Mrs. Bradshaw has gone to Harrisburg to visit relatives before joining him in the West. Mr. John Bradshaw has gone to New York, with a view to locating there permanently. Mrs. Joseph 'A. Milburn will give a graphology party, Friday afternoon, to a number of young ladies. This will be novel and Mrs. Milburn is the first to introduce it and is probably one of the few in the city who has made any study of handwriting. A second company for a like entertainment

will be given later. Miss Lottie Wiles will entertain a house party for the remainder of the holiday sea-Among those who will comprise it are Miss Mary Thompson, of Edinburg; Miss Josephine Smith, of Irvington, and others from Pana and Rockford, Ill. Thursday afternoon the young ladies will be at nome, informally, to receive their friends, though no invitations have been issued. Mrs. T. C. Day, with her daughter Florence, who is home from Smith College, and her guest and classmate, Miss Landers, of San Francisco, were at home informally yesterday afternoon and evening at the family residence on North Meridian street. The rooms were brilliantly lighted, and a few flowers in dainty vases were placed here and there. The ladies wore evening gowns, and with the exception that there were no invitations issued the reception was one of the social events of the week. Among the callers were friends of Mrs. Day and a great many of the school and college friends of Miss Day. The guests were escorted to the dining room by the several members of

the party, and were most delightfully greeted and entertained. Miss Emily S. Bingham, who is home from Washington, D. C., to spend the holiday vacation, received her friends yesterday afternoon at the home of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bingham, on North Meridian street. The gathering of friends was entirely informal, and a large number of them availed themselves of the privilege of finding her at home one afternoon during in entertaining the guests, and Miss Laursa pensed the cups of delicate bouillion and wafers. Lights from prettily shaded lamps made the apartments very cheery and attractive. Miss Bingham has not been home since early summer, having spent the summer in Europe, and the time since then in

Washington. The musical event for the week, in which local musicians will assist will be the concert to be given this evening at Meridianstreet Church. Prof. George Parker, professor of music and teacher of the piano and organ at Syracuse University, who is a fine musician, will play selections for both instruments; Miss Sadie Walker, who now holds one of the leading positions in a church choir in Cleveland, O., will sing; Mr. William Sterne, who is the most popular amateur now before the public, will play a violin number; Miss Louise Schrader, a soprano, who is fast coming to the front as a dramatic singer, and the Meridian-street Church quartet will comprise the list of artists who are to appear, and they will present a programme of rare merit and one which will please musical taste. Miss Walker has received most flattering notices of her singing from the press of Cleveland, and recently, when she sang in oratorio in Oberlin the praises were something of which any one might well be proud, and her friends here most of all. Miss Walker will sing several numbers.

#### Explaining a Phenomenon.

Speaking of temperatures, did it ever occur to the reader that the adjective "coldblooded," as applied to people who prefer a high temperature, is entirely a misapplication of terms? As a matter of fact, the people who habitually have cold blood, or at least a cool skin, are those who can stand it to spend their time in a low temperature. The people who suffer from a fall in the thermometer are those whose physical surface is always at a high temperature; it is they who find agreeable a temperature of the air which corresponds, in a measure, with their normal skin temperature. At any rate, that has been the observation of the Listener. The difference crops out in children. If you touch little Johnny's skin as he lies asleep in bed it will seem about as cold as a frog, but if you put an extra blanket over him he will kick it and all the clothes beneath it out into the room, and slumber sweetly on with his bare legs hung over the edge of his crib. Little Jane, on the contrary, has a skin temperature that always suggests fever, and she will lie moionless under blanket and comforter, while Johnny is kicking himself naked. The coldest-blooded of creatures, of course, are fishes; and they are apt to prefer an environment which is not only cold, but fearfully damp, The analogy seems to hold good with the human race.

Asinine.

Mr. Callowhill-Do you like donkeys, Miss Bunkerhill? Miss B .- If you are about to propose, Mr. Callowhill, please change the subject,

A New Pile Remedy Has created a sensation among physicians by its wonderful effects in speedily curing every form of Piles. It is called the Pyramid nothing removes the disease so quickly, safely weapon. John would do the rest. The proers. He shows this deference by respecting and surely. Any druggist will get it for you. | gramme was carried out. The boy seized

### SIXTY-FOUR MURDERS

Bloody Record of "Kid," a Bold and Cruel-Hearted Apache.

An Indian Scourge Whose Deeds Rival Those of Geronimo, and Who Is Being Tracked to Death.

Washington Post. Not since the days of Geronimo has such a state of terror prevailed in a considerable portion of Arizona, New Mexico and northern Mexico as is inspired to-day by the Apache Kid. He is as ruthless as was old Geronimo, he is cunning and crafty, he murders not only the whites, but his own race, and so far all efforts to capture and bring him to justice have been fruitless. Sixty-four murders during the past four years are placed to the credit of the Kid and his band, and over one-half are said The first murder with which the Kid

to be the work of the Kid himself. accredited was that of two "tenderfeet" in the Catalina mountains. A member of the band afterward told the story. The Kid in six months, the people round about took had applied to the chief of the scouts, Al up his case, and the right of way was de-Sieber, of the San Carlos reservation, for leave of absence in order that he might perform the solemn duty of killing the man who had killed his father. This was, of course, refused, but the Kid slipped away and became a renegade. He joined to himself three other renegades, and the party began their murderous career. The first act, as stated, was the murder of the two "ten-At about dusk one summer's evening four

tired-looking Indians, mounted on scrawny ponies, rode up the mountain pass in which nestled the single handiwork of man in an illimitable and rocky wilderness, the cabin of James McDougal, a brawny son of bon-nie Scotland, and Michael Quirk, an Emerald isle boy. Quirk, standing in the cabin door, saw the cavalcade wending its way in Indian file up the tortuous path. He called his comrade. Both took their rifles and stood awaiting their visitors. Kid and his followers rode up, and with an air of absolute sincerity and trust the

Kid dismounted, laid his rifle on the ground and approaching the white men, said in perfect English: "Put up your guns. We are scouts in the employ of the government and are after an Indian who killed a white family about a hundred miles north of here three days ago. You haven't seen an Indian pass this way in the last day or two, have you?"

Quirk said they had not. Still suspicious. the white men kept close watch of their dusky visitor. The latter showed his cre dentials, however, and told such a straight story that he was at length invited to come in and partake of the supper which was be-Two weeks later a party from Tucson, formed on account of a rumor that the Pima Indians had brought to town to the

effect that the Kid had boasted of how he had outwitted and killed two white men in the Catalina mountains, rode up the pass to the little cabin. Tied to a post in front of the door was poor Quirk. One hand had been severed from his arm and the thumb inserted between his teeth in derisive attitude. A few feet distant was the body of McDougal. He had been fastened to the earth by stakes driven through his body and left, a tortured half corpse, for the mountain lion and wolf to devour. The work had been well done, for both bodies were eaten, the party scaring one snarling wolf from the feast, which ran away with a portion of the leg of Mc-Douga!. An avenging band was organized immediately on the return of the party to Tucson. Their work has never been done. THE KID A SLIPPERY CUSTOMER.

No phantom will-o-the-wisp was ever more exclusive than is the Kid. , s the months went by, and crime after crime was added to his first diabolical deed, new parties were formed to effect lifs capture. Pima county offered a reward of \$500 for his body, dead or alive. This was soon inreased to \$1,000. Then Unle Sam, goaded by numerous stock depredations and the loss of an occasional trooper, offered \$1,000 more. To-day \$12,000 awaits the man who brings the body of the scourge of the lonely miner and stockman to the authorities. He will never be brought in alive. He is desperate, and, in addition, there is no man in Arizona who has ever followed his bloody trail but would experience a thrill of pleasure in putting a bullet through his murderous heart. Down in the land where the Kid holds forth, man-hunting is more or less of a profession. In the small towns scattered at great intervals over an enormous expanse of territory fugitives from justice hide in comparative security. Absconding defaulters, murderers and rascals of al degrees seek to bury themselves in the obscurity of frontier towns. A few adventurous spirits find the pursuit of catching and handing over to the authorities these almost always desperate men very profitable business. Many of the fugitives take to the mountains when the game becomes a decidedly risky one. These manhunters have paid the Kid most assiduous attention for the past few years. Many of them have also paid their lives for their The Kid has been captured once, shortly after his first murder. He had slipped in-

to the San Carlos reservation, where Capt, Bullis managed, with the assistance of some Indians, to bag him. He was delivered to the authorities. Sheriff Glen Reynolds, deputy Holmes and a teamster named Middleton took Kid, seven other Indians and a Mexican and started in a wagon for Yuma, where the Indian murderers were to have been hanged. On Nov. 2, 1889, the outfit was toiling slowly over a hard road. To relieve th horses the sheriff made his prisoners walk up a steep hill. All but one were lame, or pretended to be. The sheriff walked front; the prisoners followed, shackled in couples; Deputy Holmes walked behind them, and the wagon, containing Middleton and one prisoner, brought up the rear There was a bottle of whisky along, and the officers became careless. At a concerted signal the prisoners hurled them selves bodily upon the two officers and bore them to the ground, and the Indian in the wagon seized Middleton's pistol and shot him in the face. The officers were beaten to death with stones. Middleton was sho again and left for dead, and the Mexican made his escape before the Indians got rid of their shackles. They took the shackle keys from the dead sheriff's pocket and released themselves and also robbed his body of a gold watch and \$300 in cash. Armed with the officers' weapons, the Apaches fled into the mountains. They raided back and forth across the Mexican line, killing white men and Mexicans, stealing stock, harrassing the troops, and creating a panic in New Mexico. But this original band was almost wiped out by the treachery of its members.

AN INTERNECINE WARFARE. Josh, Nosey and a medicine man were renegades from Fort Apache. They were anxious to be reinstated as good Indians. renegading being a dangerous and otherwise undesirable amusement. On the San Pedro they met up with Wash-lau-tah. Sayes and Curly, the first two being the Kid's band, and Curly a new recruit from the reservation. The Fort Apache renegades fraternized with Wash-lau-tah's crowd and camped with them. Soon it occurred to the Fort Apache fellows that they could make themselves solid with the authorities by doing up the others, and receiving an intimation that their surmise was correct, they watched their opportunity and treacherously attacked their companions. Wash-lau-tah and Sayes fought, but Curly ran away at the first fire. Wash-lau-tah was killed and Sayes escaped badly wounded. Josh also was wounded in the scrimmago. Josh cut off Wash-lau-tah's head and brought it to San Carlos in a sack. He showed it to the agent as a proof of what he had done, and he and his ompanions were pardoned their offenses and reinstated as good Indians at Fort

Sayes hid out in the brush and some of his upposed friends reported his whereapouts the agent, who told them to bring him in. I'wo young bucks went to Sayes's hiding place, without arms, under pretense of takng food to him. Sayes, although shot through the body and one wrist, stepped out with his rifle in hand. When he reached for the dish of food handed to him, the foodbearer sprang upon him and bore him to the ground, and the other buck assisted in securing him. Sayes was brought in, tried, and sent to Yuma prison. Big John was a San Carlos scout. He had committed some offense and was confined in the guard house and disgraced. A few

eight renegades was at Big John's cabin, and Big John wanted to know what he should do. "Tell John to catch him; he's blg enough. If he can't catch him, kill him." The interpreter, a young lad, went back to Big John and a plan was laid. The boy was to get between the guest and his gun,

the gun and John jumped upon the renegade with a big knife and stabbed him

Late that night somebody knocked at the agent's door. Captain Bullis leaped from his cot, stood between the door and window, out of range, and hailed. The voice of the interpreter answered the hall and the Captain opened the door. In stepped the lad and Big John, the latter spattered all over with blood. Big John stood silently fumbling in his scanty clothing, while the blood trickled from wounds on his face and pattered on the floor. Presently he brought out a roll of cloth, and, slowly unwinding it, showed two bloody human ears. They were the ears of the renegade and Big John's potent plea for restoration to his place in the scouts.

Another of the band was an Indian known at the San Carlos reservation as B. 9. The system of identification there is similar that employed in our penitentiaries. B. 9 had been wounded in the leg and the wound did not heal. B. 9 traveled with Kid and Sayes when the band scattered and was with them in old Mexico. Kid did not like B. 9 "too plenty," and the fellow's had leg impeded the progress of the gang. One day B. 9 stooped over a stream to drink and Kid shot him in the back and killed him.

ORIGINAL BAND EXTERMINATED. Another of the gang was killed by Mexican soldiers in a skirmish with raiders in Sonora. They found upon him Sheriff Reynolds's gold watch, in which was an inscription showing that it had been given to the sheriff by friends in Arizona. The watch was sent to Washington by the Mexican authorities, and finally was returned to the sheriff's widow.

San Carlos B. 60, another of the band, surrendered to Chief Antonio and was tried and sent to Yuma for twelve years. J. 25 was killed by the Mexicans, and only the Kid, who seems to bear a charmed life,

remains of the original band. But new recruits are constantly being made by the Kid. Whenever an Indian commits some offense and the authorities go after him he will fly to the mountains and head for the Kid. The Indians on the various reservations usually know the Kid's whereabouts. Some mysterious system of communication will tell the Pima Indians on their reservation forty miles from Tucson all about the Kid's operations of a few days before hundreds of miles away. The Indians all fear him. He has a habit of swooping down and capturing a woman now and then, whom he will carry off to the hills, or stealing the best horse he can lay hands on The half-breeds and Mexicans in the small villages of northern Mexico give him and his band occasional shelter and food. But the Kid distrusts even his own people, as an Apache Indian will murder his own father for a rifle or a horse, let alone

Captain Bynum, of the army, has a two a picked band of scouts is now pursuing the Kid. Marshal Gard, who captured the notorious California train robbers, Sontag and Evans, has announced his intention of bringing him into camp. Arizona peole simply laugh at Gard's assumptions. If men who know the country thoroughly and make a business of capturing desperate men have found their efforts to be futile for four years, they argue that a country sheriff from another State will stand but little chance. In order to appreciate the difficulties to be encountered in his capture, an idea of the country in which he operates is necessary. It is vast beyond measure, league after league of land, bar-ren of vegetation save for the prickly and giant cactus, stretch away in an illimitable sand desert, where the sun's rays on a summer's day would stifle anything on earth but an Apache Indian. It is broken by ranges of mountains wilder, grander and more secluded in their fastness than geographers conceive. The Kid is what is known as a "Coyote Apache." You can lock a coyote Apache in the vaults over at the treasury, turn your back, unlock the vaults, and not find him with a search warrant in thirty days.

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Dec. 26, at 11:40 p. m., of diphtheria. Funeral private. SOCIETY MEETINGS. MASONIC-Special meeting of Center Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. Masons, in Claypool Block, this evening at 7:30 o'clock

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